REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,078.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—Delivered free.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

Less than eight lines counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special terms can be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam-ship "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 26th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

December 1874.			Jan. 1875.
Leaves Bombay	26	Leaves Tuticorin	3
„ Rutnagherce	27	„ Colombo	4
„ Vingorla	27	„ Negapatam	7
„ Goa	28	„ Pondicherry	8
„ Carwar	28	„ Madras	10
„ Mangalore	29	„ Masulipatam	11
„ Cannanore	30	„ Cocanada	12
„ Tellicherry	30	„ Vizagapatam	12
„ Calicut	31	„ Bimlipatam	13
„ Beypore	31	„ Gopalpore	14
„ Cochin	Jan 1	„ False Point	15
„ Alleppy	1	Arrives at CALCUTTA	17

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers as this line forms an intermediate portion for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Aracken, Pudang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEIR, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. Mailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the25th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

December 1874.			January 1875.
Leave BOMBAY	25	Leave BUSREH	13
„ Kurrachee	29	„ Mahomerah	13
„ Guadur	30	„ Fao	13
„ Muscat	Jan 1	„ Bushire	15
„ Jask	2	„ Bahrein	16
„ Bunder Abbas	3	„ Linga	20
„ Linga	5	„ Bunder Abbas	22
„ Bushire	7	„ Jask	23
„ Fao	9	„ Muscat	24
„ Mahomerah	9	„ Guadur	26
Arrive BUSREH	10	„ Kurrachee	29
		Arrive BOMBAY	Feb. 1

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. Mailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 25th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 28th December 1874, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Forebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PEHLWAN, Commander Court, will leave on TUESDAY, the 29th December, at 5 P.M., for undernoted Ports:—

Burnej, Rutnagheri, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and Goa (Panjim).

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Bazar Gate Street, No. 99, in the house of ROWJEE ROOP-CHUND DARBAR, opposite to Manecksehund Lukhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Bunder Ghullee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 9th and 24th, and on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	36	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half Fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"PERSIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st January 1875.
"AUSTRALIA," to sail about the end of January 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"ASSYRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 14th November 1874.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine Screw Steamer "PALESTINE," 2867 Tons, will be despatched from BOMBAY on or about the 20th January 1875.

She has superior accommodation for 25 Passengers and is a very fast Steamer. For Passage apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
4, Church Lane, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave on or about 1st January.)

THE splendid s. s. J. C. STEVENSON, 2,097 Tons, 1,300 H. P., effective, J. G. Bell, Commander, is well-known as of Green's line to Calcutta and has made some of the quickest passages between that Port and London. The Cabins have large Ports to upper and lower berths, and the accommodation and appointments of this Steamship are unequalled, making her the most desirable passenger ship of the Season. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of passage, are—

1st Class to Suez	Rs. 300
Do. Malta	„ 400
Do. Liverpool	„ 500

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board.

For passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows:—

	Tons.	H.P.		
S.S. NIZAM	2,725	450	Dec.	28th to Suez, &c.
S.S. GEELONG	1,584	250	Jan.	4th to Southampton.
S.S. SUMATRA	2,688	500	„	11th to Suez, &c.
S.S. BANGALORE	2,663	500	„	18th to Southampton.
S.S. LOMBARDY	2,723	450	„	25th to Suez, &c.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 23rd December 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SAILINGS FOR THE HOMEWARD SEASON OF 1875.

THE following or other first class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE during the months of FEBRUARY and MARCH.

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Feb.	
THIBET	C. H. Eastty	2593	400	1st	Southampton via Canal.
HINDOSTAN	N. Roskell, R.N.R.	3113	600	8th	Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
KHIVA	J. D. Gaby	2669	450	15th	Southampton via Canal.
ZAMBESI	G. F. Cates	2421	370	22d	Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
				March.	
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3648	600	1st	South mpton via Canal.
VENETIA	W. C. Angove	2726	450	8th	Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
INDUS	N. Stewart, R.N.R.	3478	500	15th	Southampton via Canal.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2589	400	22d	Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
SURAT	G. C. Burne	3142	530	29th	Southampton via Canal.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 23rd December 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 29th Dec. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. HYDASPES, (2,984 Tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain D. Reynolson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Aden and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any cheat of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 26th Dec. 1874.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1874.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND COAST.

Every Tuesday, until further Notice.

THE well known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dorat, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 29 h December, at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder:—

Bombay,		Vingorla,	
Rutnagherry,		Goa Panjim.	
Jeytapore,		Carwar.	
Malwan,			

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction in their Auction Room at 3 P.M. by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Bora Mahomedaly Addoonlly the following Gold Ornaments:—

3 Gold Bangles, weighing about 8½ tolas.
2 Pair Go d Bangles,
1 Gold Madaria, } Weighing about 28 tolas.
2 Gold Poochy.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WITHALWADY.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4 P.M. by order of the Mortgagee Aouralbee widow, on account and risk of the Mortgagor Cumputtow Pandoorung.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, situate, lying and being at Khaderwady lane, in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 288 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the collector of Land Revenue under No., 149, and assessed by the assessment under No. 26, and bounded as follows:—on the east by the public passage called the Khaderwady lane, on the west by the house and compound of Tonclee Luckmidas Vissram, on the north by the house of Wichha Jaoomungjee, on the south by the house of Bappoo Bhut Bajoo Bhut.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th December 1874.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER,

No 6, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Ground at New Memonwada Road near Mandvee.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 30th instant at 4 o'clock P. M. on the Premises by order of the Mortgagee Chimabaee Babajee, and on account and risk of Dadabhoy Cursetjee Chinamjee and Sorabjee Manchersha Gorwalla, Mortgagee.

All that piece or parcel of the Fazendary land or ground, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 269 and known by the name of Panuceera containing by admeasurement 1,199 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the east side of New Memonwada Road, in the s.-Districts of Mandvee, without the Fort of Bombay, now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Dadabhoy Cursetjee Chinimjee, and bounded on the east by a public passage, on the west by the said Memonwada Road, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by sweeper's passage.

Twenty-five per cent. deposit money will be required at the time of sale. And for further particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the Room of the Undersigned.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 26th December 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Price Goods, &c.

At 1 P.M.

1 English-built Brougham.
1 Office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab Horse.
1 Grey do. do.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, handsome chandeliers, argand lamps, a first-class grand square piano, by Broadwood and Sons, iron safes, rich carpets, best plated glass and porcelainware, &c., at Clare Road, Byculla, next door to Adolphi Hotel.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of S. A. Jones, Esq., the same comprises rich star cut glass dessert, dinner and breakfast services, plated ware, such as cruet and pickle stands, tea set, epergne, waiter, bread basket, set of spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, battery, &c., handsome English mahogany and carved blackwood furniture, such as mahogany large sliding dining table, mahogany dining room chairs, side board, teapoy with marble top, round, pier, wine, and writing table, convertion and sofa couches, easy drawing room, folding and rocking chairs, chiffoniers wharnets, a English mahogany square piano by John Broadwo d and Sons, plated 3 and single light hanging argand lamps, handsome pier glasses in gilt frames, screens, japanned work and glove boxes, flower vases, musical box, pictures, carpets, marble clock, elaborately carved blackwood four posts bed stead, cuglish iron pointed ditto, washing tables, clothes and gown pre ses, chest of drawers, first-rate fireproof safe and treasury chest, towel horse, work frame, globe lamps, saddle, &c.

Catalogues are published and property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, a handsome English built buggy horse, &c., at Parell, opposite the Chinamen bough.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of R. C. Hornby, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a Snider rifle, a 4 wheeled light dog-cart with hoods, a very handsome high-mane grey Arab riding horse, 5 years, very promising for the turf, sets of single and double harness for Australians, a Surat cow fit calf, &c., at No. 18, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of Major J. A. Gayer.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at No 68, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of G. A. Kittredge, Esquire, changing his residence, consisting of drawing, dining and bed room furniture, a mahogany case containing Elkington's best silver, with Cutlery for 18 persons, complete, nearly new, a first-class full size slate BILLIARD TABLE, by Bennett, a very handsome carved book case of old Bombay work, superior to anything now made, a few very handsome parlour flower pots, some with beautiful ferns, a few choice flowers, measuring 2 handsome antigonium and a fine stephonotis, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., at No. 55, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Capt. Ostrehan. The same comprises, handsome star cut glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish cover containing 4 hot water curry dishes, cruet, egg, and pickle stands, a american ice tankard, waiter, bread basket, a set of best electro plated spoons, forks, and cutlery in oakwood case for 12 persons, table cutlery, linen, &c., elegant French polished furniture such as circular, pier, and round tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, hair-backed sofa, covered with rich silk damask chiffonier, whatnots, monkey table, handsome English centre ottoman, Tucker's double light argand lamp, rich Brussels carpet veranda chairs, English iron cots, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables, English mahogany press and chest of drawers, teakwood French polished gown and clothes press, Lady's and Gentleman's writing tables, handsome China camphorwood chest of drawers, clothes baskets, towel horses, dispensee articles, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th December 1874.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PEN.

By Dealers all throughout the World.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, for Six Months, a SURVEYOR and LEVELLER accustomed to Roadwork. A good man would have a prospect of permanent employment. Apply with testimonials and stating salary required, to

Executive Engineer, Akola, West Berar.

TALBOT HAMILTON,
Executive Engineer, West Berar Division.

VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that INTEREST at the rate of 12 per cent per Annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls on the Shares of the Company from their respective due dates to the dates of payment.

By Order of the Board,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agent.

Bombay, 24th December 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship STUART HAHNEMANN, Captain Van Norden, arrived from LONDON, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter-signature and to take delivery at once of their respective Goods.

No claims of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Vessel, unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents ship Stuart Hahnemann.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on TUESDAY the 29th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., when the CUSTOM'S TARIFF VALUATIONS, proposed by the Special Committee, will be submitted for confirmation, and the opinion of the Chamber taken as to the propriety of the removal from the duties now levied of articles, the duties upon which are unimportant in the interest of the public revenue, and are seriously prejudicial to the trade in the articles subject to tax.

By Order of the Committee.

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 24th December 1874.

NOTICE.—With reference to the advertisement appeared in the *Times of India* of the 28th November last, in a Suit No. 626 of 1865, wherein one Eduljee Nusserwanjee is the Plaintiff, and one Dossjee Fakirjee is the Defendant, George Taylor, Esquire, Sheriff of Bombay, proclaimed and notified that on THURSDAY the 14th day of January 1875, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, under and by virtue of a Decretal Order made in this suit will sell by Public Auction at the Office of the said sheriff, the immoveable property of the above-named defendant situated at Nanabhoy Lane in the Fort, more particularly described in the said advertisement. The public are hereby informed that the house in question is the property of my grand-father the late Fakerjee Merwanjee Cooper, and I have a Joint share with the defendant Dossjee Fakerjee; the intending purchasers are therefore hereby warned not to purchase or deal with the said property, and after this intimation if any person or persons purchases the same, he or they will do so at his or their peril and risk.—Dated this 17th day December 1874.

HORMUSJEE RUSTOMJEE COOPER.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, the large and commodious PREMISES, now in the occupation of Messrs. BAPTY BROTHERS.—FORBES & Co.

FAT TURKIES and Wild FOWLS for SALE. Apply to E. MANOCKJEE, Crawford Market.

FOR SALE.—C. F. B. L. 12 Gauge D. B. Smooth-bore SHOT GUN, complete, with Apparatus, 100 Cartridge Cases, 1 lb. Felt Wads, 500 Card Wads, and 500 C. F. Caps. &c. &c. Apply to

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,
6, Church Lane, Bombay. Agents.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted true to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.
Orders immediately attended to.
N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, MILLING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

QUOTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO

RUSSELL & CO.,
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.
PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
French Calf Elastic Side Spring Boots	Rs. 12 8	13 8
Patent Calf Leather „ „ „	„ 12 8	13 8
Patent Leather Shoes	„ 9 0	10 0
French Calf Double Sole Lace Boots	„ 14 0	16 0
Porpoise Skin „ „ „	„ 15 0	17 0
„ „ „ Balmoral Boots	„ 13 0	15 0
Panas Corom Cloth Elastic Boots	„ 10 0	11 0
Regulation Russian Boots	„ 25 0	28 0

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

All orders must be accompanied with a remittance, or reference for payment.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.
LATE HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND POONA.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

as recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the '450 central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is unequalled for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when dark, and can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of various make which now flood the market.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight

COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER,

for personal and house defence, fires a larger ball than any other Revolver of the same weight and size.

To be had through any respectable Gunmaker or Dealer in Arms, or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
14, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5½ by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ..... Rs. 40

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ..... Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES FOR CONSUMPTION, WASTING, AND INDIGESTION.

PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCEATINE,

As attested by reports from Medical Men who have made the subjects their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength, and weight are increased, digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.

Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers,
SAVORY AND MOORE,
143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,
And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S DATURA TATULA, Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

VAUGHAN-JONES' "STANDARD" GINGER BRANDY AND ORANGE BITTERS.

Qualities as supplied to the Gold Coast Expedition.

These celebrated Cordials are the "very things" for hot climate.

Manufactured and bottled under REVENUE INSPECTION in London, and protected to Consumers by New Style Capsule. The celebrated "STANDARD" CHERRY BRANDY, &c. to be had of all Dealers, and Wholesale (only) at

5, WATER LANE, LONDON.

Ask for VAUGHAN-JONES'S.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

INVITE attention to the following Departments of their business, large additions having been made to the Stocks which contain

Specialities for Presents, Gifts, &c.

Of the richest and most exquisite Designs.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

ORMOLU Card Trays, Plain, Engraved, or set with Onyx from Rs. 50 up.
„ Inkstands in a variety of novel designs 30
„ Inkstand and Pen tray 100
„ Glove and Handkerchief Boxes 90
„ Perfume Casquets 45
ORMOLU Cigar Lamp and Lighter ... Rs. 30
„ Photographic Spheres, plain and engraved 25
„ Cart de Visite Frames, enamelled, set with Onyx or Malachite 20

GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, in best Morocco & Russia Leather, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 35.
COMBINED GLOVE, Handkerchief and Scent case, Silk Velvet richly gilt with Oxydised mounts, Rs. 85.
THE CAMP COMPANION, a new work basket for Ladies, Rs. 18.
LADIES' COMPANIONS, with Ivory and Gilt fittings, &c., from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50.
DESKS, and new pattern WRITING CASES, for Ladies and Gentlemen, Rs. 35, 45, 50, 75, and upwards.
MUSICAL ALBUMS, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 45.
CARD TRAYS, gilt, with painted flowers, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 45.
CIGAR CABINETS in Olive Havanah and other woods, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 40.
PIPE AND TOBACCO CASES, from Rs. 65.
MEERSCHAUM PIPE, CIGAR HOLDER, TOBACCO CASE, &c., in Red Russia Leather.
HAND MIRRORS in Olive Wood and Oxydised Metal Frames.
CARD RACKS, Oxydised Metal and Ormolu.
DATE CASES in Olive Wood and Russia Leather.
LADIES' CARRIAGE COMPANIONS, Rs. 20.
CIGAR CASES, in great variety.
EMBROIDERY, Work and Nail Scissors, 3 pairs in a Case.
POWDER BOXES, TRAVELLING MIRRORS, CARD CASES, NECESSARIES, Ivory and Tortoise-shell fitted. PRINCESS ALICE and other Bags.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND VIENNESE FANCY GOODS.

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

The STOCK of GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY is of the first-class Manufacture and quality only for which the Company has been so long and so favourably known.

BRACELETS.
Of Worked Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety of Elegant Designs;
From Rs. 100 upwards.

BROOCHES.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled, with and without Pendants;
From Rs. 30 upwards.

CHAINS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Albert, Guard, and Victoria;
From Rs. 75 to Rs. 250.

CHARMS.
For the Watch Chain.

EAR-RINGS.
Small, neat plain Gold or elegantly worked and Jewelled;
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 3,000.

LOCKETS.
Plain bright, or dead, Gold Chased, Engraved, Jewelled, or Mourning; for attachment to Necklet or Watch Chain; to take One, Two, or Four Portraits;
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 300.

NECKLETS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled;
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 350.

NECK CHAINS.
For the suspension of Lockets.

SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH, & EAR-RINGS, Worked Gold, or Jewelled;
From Rs. 150 to Rs. 1,500.

SUITES OF NECKLET, PENDANT, & EAR-RINGS.
From Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.

HALF SUITES OF BROOCH AND EAR-RINGS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled;
From Rs. 75 to Rs. 300.

SUITES OF STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.
Plain Gold, or handsomely Chased;
From Rs. 40 to Rs. 125.

RINGS.

LADIES'	GENTLEMEN'S
Diamond, Guard.	Diamond, Signet.
Jewelled Guard, Wedding.	Scarf, Scarf Slide.

SCARF PINS.
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled. A large selection;
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 150.

STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.
Plain or Chased Gold, or Jewelled.

GOLD PEN AND PENCIL-CASES.
Spiral, Spring, and Telescope; Plain Gold, Engine Turned, Fluted, or Engraved.

MOURNING JEWELLERY.

ELECTRO-PLATE DEPARTMENT.

The Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufactures only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of designs, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in the Presidency.

BEER MUGS AND GOBLETS, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 35.
BISCUIT CADDIES, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 110.
BUTTER DISHES, from Rs. 9 to Rs. 40.
CAKE OR BREAD BASKETS, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 60.
CANDLESTICKS, per pair, from Rs. 21 to Rs. 60.
CLARET JUGS, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 100.
CRUET FRAMES, B. or D., from Rs. 12 to Rs. 120.
DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS, sets, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 200.
EGG FRAMES AND STEAMERS, from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 100.
EPERGNES & CENTRE PIECES, from Rs. 45 to Rs. 300.
FISH KNIVES AND FORKS, sets, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 200.
ICE JUGS, from Rs. 35 upwards.
INKSTANDS, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 100.
MARMALADE OR JAM JARS, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 50.
MUFFINEERS, per pair, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 25.
NAPKIN RINGS, sets from Rs. 9 to Rs. 40.
PICKLE FRAMES, from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 75.
SALVERS AND WAITERS, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 75.
SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS, from a pair, Rs. 9 to a set Rs. 75.
SARDINE BOXES AND TONGS, from Rs. 28-8 to Rs. 76.
SUGAR BASKETS, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30.
TE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 25TH DECEMBER 1874.

Market closed on account of holiday.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid	Last divi.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	92
22,500	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,440
10,000	500	all	12p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	727½
10,000	500	375	12p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	600
5,000	1,000	all	4 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
20,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	200
40,000	2814	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	175
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
40,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	113
60,000	250	all	12 p.c.	Oriental Bank	475

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

800	1,250	all	150*	Alexandra Spinning	1,600
800	5,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	8,185
200	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,000
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,335
1,600	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	250
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,765
2,500	2,000	all	100 p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,670
1,500	1,250	all	125 p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,205
1,400	1,000	all	115 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,500
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co	1,235
712	1,000	all	115 p.c.	Jeewraj Balloo Mills	1,375
.....	...	800	...	Khandelah Spinning	1,200
800	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,450
.....	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,130
2,500	1,000	all	65	Manockjii Petit's	1,335
2,050	1,000	all	200 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,350
4,000	625	all	65	Oriental	820
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	440
750	1,000	1,000	200 p.c.	Soonderdas Spinning	1,400
570	1,000	250	314 p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000*	2,850	100 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,750
200	2 000	1,100	50 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
100	800	all	18 p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co	650
50	1,000	200	00	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
156	12,000	11,000	2 00 p.c.	Apollo Press Co	3,250
625	1,000	all	...	Bellary	750
600	5	all	60 p.c.	Bezar Company (New)	510 xd
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co	1,450
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New	350
1,4 0	25	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	530
4 0	1,500	all	175 p.c.	Carwar Company	700
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	160
800	1,800	all	175 p.c.	Colaba Press Co	3,800
500	3 0	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co	200
800	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,000
150	8,500	all	200	Fort Press Co	4,0 0
370	2,000	2,000	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	350
3 0	1,000	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co	475
1 50	...	1,400	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	450
8125	500	350	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co	435
600	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld.	1,800
120	...	1,500	250 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
2 0	1,300	all	200 p.c.	Sassoon Press Co	1,200
400	5 0	75	133 p.c.	Scindie Press Co	440
100	1,000	75	...	Scindeand Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	825
125	1,500	1,125	75	Victoria Press, Madras	750
150	8 0	all	12 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
450	1,000	all	100 pa*	Volkart's United Press Co	925

* Per share for the half year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	6	Colaba Land Co	1,250
7,500	100	all	...	Fezee Land & Pier Co. Ld	145
1,750	2,000	2,000	275 p.c.	Mazagon Land	1,250
6,000	1 400	all	15 p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	305

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218 3/4	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	242
.....	£20	6 3 14	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	65 7/8	do.	Ditto	72
.....	£20	21 1/8	do.	Ditto	32
.....	£100	1,00	do.	S. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,810
.....	£18	19 5/8	15 do.	Do. New £18 Shares	310

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,500	20 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,705
1,000	50	all	15 p.c.	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	200	17 p.ct.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	125
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	20
1,000	500	all	7 p.c.	Trescher & Co	375
.....	1 250	217	40 do.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Last div.			
.....	95	191	...	Bank of China	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 19th December 1874.

	Open, 1,278½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		94,182	2	0
Merchandize		3,30,449	0	0
Electric Telegraph		891	0	0
Earth Trans		627	8	0
	Total Rs.	4,26,149	10	0

Corresponding week last year, open 1,266½ miles	Total Rs.	3,63,493	7 11
	Increase Rs.	62,656	2 1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP CORA, 1,491 tons, Captain R H Coombe, sailed yesterday in ballast, for Rangoon.

THE BARQUE OPHIR, 787 tons, Captain P L Nygaard, sailed yesterday in ballast, for Rangoon.

THE HIATE MISUNGA, 41 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday, with a general cargo for Mozambique.

THE BARQUE MALLEVILLE, 924 tons, Captain Thompson, sailed yesterday in ballast for Akyab.

THE S S PRLOX, 141 tons, Captain W Pead, sailed on the 24th instant for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo, and thirty-five deck passengers.

THE S S STRATHCLYDE, 1,254 tons, Captain Pearson, will sail to-day for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a general cargo and the following deck passengers:—Dr Wilkins, and family, General and Mrs Ellwyn, Mrs Payne, Mrs Wingate, and two infants, Mrs Bayliss, and 2 children, Mrs Fallow, Miss Donalds Sinclair, Mrs Ebberidge, child, and servants, Mrs Fitzgerald and family, Mrs Strong, and two children, and Mr Thomas.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Steurt Hahneman	Vasmeden	London, Sept 16.
	Kurrachee (s)	Scott	Kurrachee, Dec 21.
	Pehlwan (s)	Conry	Ratnaghery, Dec 23.
25	City of Foochow	Tatts	Glasgow, Aug 27.
	Atlanta (s)	Shaw	Liverpool, Nov 22.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Limt	Was-man	New York.
	Monte Rossa	Carter	Manilla.
	Agra	Holdich	Rangoon.
	Emperor	Johnson	Cocomada.
	Phlox (s)	Pead	Coast and Carwar.
25	Ophir	Nygaard	Rangoon.
	Cora	Coombs	Rangoon.
	Hiate Misungu	Nacoda	Mazambique.
	Melleville	Thompson	Akyab.

The steamer Strathclyde, Pearson, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance on the 24th instant.

The brig Sultan Basha, to Colombo and Tuticorin, was entered out for loading on the 24th instant.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
20	Hindostan	Renauleaud	Date of departure Aug 20.
21	Navarino (s)	Butler	London, Nov 11.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
21	Chetah	...	...
	St. Fillans	...	...
	Natgrahl-d	...	...
	Amcie	...	...

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.		
20	Patna (s)	Bombay and S Ports.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.		
18	El Dorado (s)	Calcutta.
21	Peshawar (s)	Calcutta.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 25th December, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 25th December, 3-15 A.M.; via Turkey, 24th December, 1-50 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 25th December, 3-10 P.M.; via Turkey 24th December, 6-11 P.M. Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Fera. Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—25TH DECEMBER, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 25th December, 3-15 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 45 minutes.

Via Suez, 25th December, 4.5 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 55 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 24th December, 7-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 27 minutes.

Via Turkey, 24th December, 6-11 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 18 hours 10 minutes.

Via Suez, 24th December, 8-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 4 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 25th December, 4-5 A.M. Time in transit, 17 hours 16 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 24th December, 6 P.M. Time in transit, 21 hours 58 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 24th, to 8 P.M. of the 25th December is as follows:—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	1 13	0 6
" Kurrachee	0 32	0 17
" Madras	0 10	0 0

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 24.

FROM LONDON.

Canara s, 4 hogsheads pale ale, H F Soares & Co.
Orchis s, 165 boxes gunpowder, Tyebjee Dawoodbhoy.
Kingston, 20 cases claret, Ardaseer Framjee Moos & Co.
Ægeon s, 100 cases brandy, Bell, Brandenburg & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s, 147 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.
Persia s, 25 cases brandy, John S Elmore & Co; 18 cases curacao, B M Punthuckey; 50 cases curacao, Jules Siegfried & Co; 200 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons; 220 cases brandy, Merwanjee & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Burdigala, 237 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Persia s, 51 cases brandy, Cawasjee Brothers; 20 cases brandy and 38 cases claret, Jeevanjee Eduljee's Sons; 115 boxes claret and 25 boxes brandy, Bolton & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Kingston, 58 bales cotton, Moolchund Motichund; 216 bales cotton, Veerambhoy Ebrunjee & Co.
Bulwark, 120 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Meetha Cassum; 100 bales cotton, H Clason & Co; 485 cwts myrabollams, Ramchund Manuckchund.
Woodburn s, 297½ cwts myrabollams, Mowjee Godoo; 214 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.; 49 bales cotton, Mocljee Premjee; 75 bales cotton, Goculdass Thakersee; 50 bales wool, Nursey Vithuldass; 46 bales cotton, Nuthoo Vussonjee.
Strathclyde s, 29 bales wool, Marally Nanjee; 393¾ cwts myrabellams, Dyal Ruttonsee; 500 cwts gall, 750 cwts myrabollams, 400 bales hemp, 62 bales cotton and 100 bales jute, Nuthoo Soondeejee; 82 bales cotton, Stearn, Hobart & Co; 102 bales cotton, Nanjee Mudunjee; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.
J. C. Stevenson s, 35 bales wool, & 40 bales cotton, Vulebdass Vinjrawandass; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vurrin
King Arthur s, 500 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 40 bales wool, Bhimjee Girdhur; 100 bales cotton, Kessowjee Toolseedass; 3 bales cotton, Khuttow Merkunjee; 107 bales cotton, Jetha Pursotum; 1,605 cwts linseed, Ewart, Latham & Co; 50 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal; 45 bales wool, Churundass Chutoorbhoy.
Harold Haarfegar s, 184 cwts coir yarn, Soonderdass Mooljee; 750 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Queen of Ceylon, 74 cwts Rosced, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Coromandel s, 480 cwts wheat, and 569 cwts feel seed, Finlay, Scott & Co.
Nizam s, 20 cases shawls, W Nicol and Co; 15 cwts gingelly seed, and 200 bales cotton, Ralli Ralli Brothers.
Persia s, 414 cwts gingelly seed, Alsen, Riebe and Co; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Persia s, 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co; 9 cwts gingelly seed, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

China Mail of 29th Dec., 20 chests opium, N J Abraham; 50 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

China Mail of 29th Dec., 20 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—DECEMBER 23.

Grierson, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Deesa.

DECEMBER 24.

Elwyn, Colonel, late Bengal Staff Corps, to retire, from Peshawar.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 23rd December 1874.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

6th Regt N I—Col T D Ker, 2nd in Comd, to be Comdt, vice Faulkner, transferred to 7th N I.

Lieut Col A P Chesshyre, Wing Officer, 16th N I, to be 2nd in Comd, vice Ker.

7th Reg N I—Col J A S Faulknor, Comdt, 6th N I, to be Comdt, vice Bowdich, who re'ires from the 31st instant.

Lieut Col A F Battye, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt, during the absence, on furlough, of Col Faulknor, or until further orders.

Lieut Col S J Thorp, Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, vice Battye.

10th Regt N I, I—Col H H James, 2nd in Comd, to be Comdt, and Lieut-Col T W W Pierce, Wing Officer, to be 2nd in Comd, in succession to Col Firie, who retires from the 31st instant.

Lieut-Col R Burd, Wing Officer, 19th N I, to be Wing Officer, vice Pierce.

13th Regt N I—Lieut-Col R Mallaby, Staff Corps, to be 2nd in Comd, vice Bannerman, transferred to 21st N I.

14th Regt N I—Lieut-Col J T Hill, Wing Officer, to be 2nd in Comd, and Lieut Col J C Hobson, Staff Corps, to be Wing Officer, in succession to Col Francis, who retires from the 31st inst.

16th Regt N I—Major F T Cornewall, Staff Corps, offg Wing Officer, 10th N I, to be Wing Officer, vice Chesshyre, appointed 2nd in Comd, 6th N I.

18th Regt N I—Col F S Hewett, 2nd in Comd, to be Comdt, Lieut-Col J A Smith, Wing Officer, to be 2nd in Comd, and Lieut Col E N Marsh, Staff Corps, to be Wing Officer, in succession to Col Combe, who retires from the 31st instant.

19th Regt N I—Major J A Gayer, Staff Corps, to be Wing Officer, vice Burd, transferred to 10th N I.

20th Regt N I—Col E A H Bacon, offg Comdt, is confirmed in the appointment, vice Farquharson, who retires from the 31st instant.

21st Regt N I (Marine Battalion—Lieut-Col W Bannerman, 2nd in Comd, 13th N I, to be 2nd in Comd, vice Hassard, who retires from the 31st instant.

Surgeon-Major J E Clark is placed on General Duty, Mhow, travelling expeditiously by rail and Dak at the public expense.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

2nd Foot (1st Battalion)—Col J Rose, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, to England, from date of embarkation, for one year, on private affairs.

108th Foot—Capt G B Stokes, to England, from date of embarkation, for six months, on private affairs.

Army Medical Dept.—Surg W E Saunders, to remain in England from 8th Nov 1874 to 7th May 1875, for the recovery of his health.

2nd Light Cavalry—Capt C W Gabb, 1st Squadron Subaltern, from 12th Nov 1874 to 11th Jan 1875, to Bombay, on medical certificate.

28th Regt N I—Capt W E Simpson, 1st Wing Subaltern, from 9th Nov 1874 to 8th Jan 1875, to Bombay, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, December 24.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surgn G P Mackenzie, Bengal Medical Establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following arrangements are sanctioned:—

Mr M Bean, Acting Commander of Her Majesty's Steamer Comet, returning to the Presidency on being relieved from the Command of that vessel, with one Native servant, was provided, the former with a 1s' class passage, and the latter a deck passage, messing, &c., from Bagdad to Bussrah, on board the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company's Steamer Delch, from 4th November 1874, and from the latter station on board the British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamer Yashmeer, from the 12th November 1874.

The undermentioned 50 individuals proceeding to join Her Majesty's Gun Boat Hugh Rose in the Persian Gulf, were each provided with a deck passage, messing, &c., on board the British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamer Burmah, from the 27th November 1874:—

1 Serang, 1 Tindal, 25 Lascars, 1 Bundary, 1 Commander's Butler, 1 Commander's Cook, 1 Officer's Butler, 1 Officer's Cook, Engineer's Butler, 1 Engineer's Cook, 1 Warrant Officer's Servant, 2 Topasses, 8 Stokers, 1 Bun dary, and 4 Succanies.—50 Fifty.

The following arrangement is sanction:—

Mr M Bean, 1st Officer of H M's Steam Vessel "Dalhousie," to the Store Accountant of that vessel from the 1st Dec 1874, vice Mr Booker.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut Col H F Hancock, R E, a Member of the Board of Trustees, Bombay Port Trust.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs A W Crawley-Boevey and J R Bisbey re pectively de livered over and received charge of the Office of Asst Resident, Baroda, on the 15th instant.

Mr S Hannick, C S, resumed charge of his duties as Asst Political Acent, Kolhapur, on the 12th ultimo.

Capt C Wodehouse, Asst Political Agent, Kattywar, on Special Duty, has been granted privilege leave from the 21st Nov to the 28th Dec 1874, both days inclusive.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Sir M R Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, returned to Bombay and resumed his Office on the 17th instant.

Mr T F Gill and Mr G H Farran respectively delivered over and received charge of the Offices of Dep Registrar of the High Court, Comr for taking Affidavits, and Clerk to the Judges sitting on the Original Side of the High Court, on the 16th instant.

Mr J Warden assumed charge of his appointment as Actg third Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay on the 19th inst.

Mr Gungatrao Bhasker assumed charge of his appointment as Actg fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay on the 19th instant, before office hours.

Mr R W Hunter, Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, delivered over charge of his Office on the 16th instant, to Mr A D Pollen, Asst Judge at Ratnagiri.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Messrs C A Morphew, G Hewett, and G L Gibson, Asst Conservators of Forests of the third grade, are promoted to the second grades the two former with effect from 28th Oct 1873, and the latter from 16th Nov 1873.

Capt E Y Stace, Acting Second Asst Resident at Aden, passed the Departmental Examination according to the Lower Standard on the 28th Oct last.

On the return from privilege leave of Mr J W Robertson, Collr of Tanna, Mr A K Nairne to be Asst to the Collr of Ratnagiri, and Mr G C Whitworth to be Asst to the Collr of Tanna, until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H G Pallisor, Ex Engr fourth grade, to officiate as Ex Engr for Irrigation, Belgaum and Dharwar.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Lieut John Humfrey delivered over charge of the Office of Supt of Police, Panch Mahals, on the 30th Nov 1874.

Lieut C J Dickson assumed charge of the Office of Supt of Police, Panch Mahals, on 9th instant.

Doctor D Simpson delivered over and Doctor W Niven received charge of the Office of Supt to the Hill Station of Matheran on the 8th instant.

NOTIFICATION BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Messrs E J Ebden, C S, Actg Depy Consvr of Forests, Kanara, and H Barrett, Depy Consvr of Forests, Kanara, delivered over and resumed charge of the Office of the Depy Consvr of Forests, Kanara, on the 8th instant.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 15th December, 1874.

The following extract from Royal Artillery in India Regimental Order No 139, "New Series," dated 25th November, 1874, is republished:—

Under instructions from the War Office, the following alterations will take place affecting offic rs belonging to Brigades of Royal Artillery serving in India, viz.:—

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieut R E Mundy, 4th Bgde, to "A" Battery C Bgde R H A, vice Loraine—(promoted).

Surgn E Eustance from recent arrival from England to Medical charge of 7-4th R A, under orders for Tongue.

Lieut C J C W Cox, 2nd in Comd 1st N I, to Offg Comdt 1st N I, Lieut Col F Dawson, Wing Officer 1st N I, to Offg 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer 1st N I, and Lieut Col G W Cole, Infantry, to Offg Wing Officer 1st N I—From date of arrival of the Regt at Cocomada, or from such date as Col Young may quit it.

Lieut Col G Hoare, 2nd in Comd 15th N I, to Offg Comdt 15th N I, Lieut Col J M Grant, Wing Officer 15th N I, to Offg 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer 15th N I, and Major A P Cox, from Genl duty Madras, to Offg Wing Officer 15th N I—With effect from 1st Jan 1875.

Lieut Col A D Grant, Infantry, from Genl duty, Madras, to Offg 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer 17th N I—With effect from 1st Jan 1875.

The following orders are confirmed:—

24th April 1874—by the Officer Comdg Right Wing 67th Regt appointing Lieut R G Wardlaw Ramsay to Actg Adjt to the Wing, vice Lieut J L Popham, on leave. (This cancels so much of the order dated "1st May, 1874," confirmed in G O C C dated 30th July, 1874, para 250, as relates to Lieut Wardlaw Ramsay.)

13th Nov, 874—By the Officer Comdg 43rd Light Infantry, appointing Lieut J A Strachan, to conduct the duties of Paymaster, on the responsibility of Cap Mylius.

7th Dec 1874—By the Comdt 25th N I, appointing Lieut Col E G Campbell, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, and Capt J Gabbett, as Wing Officer, without prejudice to his duties as Wing Subn, from this date and until further orders, vice Col W A Gib, relieved.

Leave of absence:—

Staff Corps—Col E Gage, Comdt 15th N I, from 1st Jany, 1875, to 8th March, 1875—Palaveram, Madras, Bangalore, and Neilgherries, private affairs.

Staff Corps—Lieut Co W Rose, Wing Officer 17th N I, from 12th Dec 1874, or date of departure, for the month, preparatory to embarking on furlough to Europe.

Staff Corps—Major F F R Rudsey, from 15th Dec 1874, or date of departure, for one month, preparatory to embarking on furlough to Europe.

Surgn C G R Smyth, M D from recent arrival from England to 2 d Li-ht Fusiliers Fort St George.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail: closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Dec. 28	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Kurrachee	Dec. 28	11 A.M.	12 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 29	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 27	3-30 P.M.	(No after packet
China	,, 15	3-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 23	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 23	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In succession of this Office Notice of the 9th May last, it is notified that as the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Monday soon after 7 P. M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 2-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CASTLE—December 20th, at Etawah, the wife of Charles T Castle, Esq, District Superintendent of Police, Etawah, of a son.

COLVIN—December 23rd, at Allahabad, the wife of W M Colvin, Esq, barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

HOG—December 20th, at the Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, the wife of Lieut-Colonel T J M Hog, Acting Superintendent, of a daughter.

PRINGLE—December 17th, at Meerut, N W P, the wife of Robert Pringle, M D, Surgeon-Major, H M's Bengal Army, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MORRIS—LANGHAM—December 21st, at St Thomas's Church, Howrah, by the Rev D B Morris, M. A., Alexander Thomas, son of Mr M. Morris, Swinton, Lancashire, to Alice Bromley, eldest daughter of Mr. A. B. Langham, Howrah.

DEATH.

GRAHAM—December 20th, at Barrackpur, Margaret Anne, the wife of Major Fergus Graham, B. S. C.

MENIST'S PERFECTED SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, PRESERVERS, &c.

MR. MENIST begs to notify that his experienced Assistant Mr. H. BETTS will leave BOMBAY for KURRACHEE in the course of a few days. He is furnished with a most complete assortment of the above UNQUALLED OPTICS, and is thoroughly qualified to advise on all that relates to their selection and adaptation.

During his short stay in Bombay, Mr. Betts may be consulted daily at his Rooms, 103—105, Esplanade Hotel.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1874.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI has consulted his own reputation in abandoning the thankless task of trying to administer the State of Baroda on principles of equity and moderation. The ex-Dewan of Baroda is an able and, we believe, an honest man; and though, when he took office as Malharrao's minister, we pointed out, with a freedom that was unpalatable to his friends, the false position in which he was placing himself by becoming the champion of a dissolute and reckless prince against an oppressed people, we have, since the Government of India confirmed the appointment, studiously abstained from publishing hostile criticisms which might interfere with the fair working out of a very delicate experiment. We forbore even to remonstrate with Mr. Dadabhai, when we were informed some six weeks ago that he had been weak enough to let Mulharrao cajole him into signing a petition to the Viceroy for the removal of Colonel Phayre and the appointment of a less inflexible Resident. Mr. Dadabhai cannot, therefore, complain that he has not had fair play. The British Government has consistently acted up to the spirit of its own doctrine, that the native ruler of Baroda has the right to choose any man of fair character as his Minister; and the only newspaper on this side of India which still affects independent criticism has for some months past refrained from troubling him. He has had, then, no difficulties to contend against except those, in themselves no doubt sufficiently great, arising out of his own ignorance of the country and people and the impracticable temper of the Sovereign he served. When Colonel Phayre was superseded and Colonel Pelly put in his place, a chorus of credulous gossips assured the public that now all would be well, that Mr. Dadabhoy had at last been set free to carry out his grand designs for the reformation of manners and customs in Baroda, and that he would now make for himself a shining name in Indian history by restoring the Gaekwar's dominions to a state of order and prosperity. This delusion has been assiduously fostered from day to day by messages from Baroda describing the remarkable cordiality of the relations between the new Resident and the Minister, and the amazing success of measures they were taking, in concert with a Sovereign grateful for the removal of Colonel Phayre, to remove the grievances and allay the just discontent of the people. We are convinced that except in Bombay, where many people understood and laughed at the comedy that was being played, the public fancied a peaceful revolution had been nearly accomplished in Baroda, while in truth nothing had been done. Suddenly however, the bubble has burst. Mr. Dadabhai tried to give effect to many fair promises by proposing to use the Gaekwar's money in paying His Highness's debts; but Mulharrao no sooner felt the curb than he turned restive, and the Minister has prudently dismounted and left it to some one else to take the reins of a steed he had found to be quite unmanageable.

The Gaekwar, of course, will rejoice over his deliverance, for it is no secret that His Highness hated Mr. Dadabhai almost as much as he hated Colonel Phayre. When he called to his aid the Parsee Secretary to the East India Association, whose influence would, he hoped, save his Kingdom from annexation by the British Government, we foretold that Mr. Dadabhai would be thrown aside as soon as he had served the purpose for which he was summoned to Baroda; and this prophecy has now been exactly fulfilled. It was indeed absurd to suppose that there could be any sympathy between the Prince and his Parsee Minister; and, when the supersession of Colonel Phayre had finally relieved the Gaekwar's mind of the haunting dread that the paramount Power might at any moment step in and take his kingdom from him, His Highness seems to have lost no time in forcing Mr. Dadabhai to resign office. Mulharrao will now be able to go back to the congenial society of his old favourites; and the practical result of the change at the Residency will probably be the continuation of the abuses which Colonel Phayre vainly strove to check. For the Government of India seems to have deliberately adopted the policy of letting the Gaekwar do what he likes till the end of next year; and Mulharrao is ready and eager to avail himself of this licence in a way that must end either in his own ruin or in the destruction of his people.

We have not in this article taken into account the very grave reports that have reached us of discoveries made by Mr. Souter which are said to implicate the Gaekwar's Court in the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre. If any trustworthy evidence to this effect has been obtained, Sir Lewis Pelly may be relied upon to cast aside thoughts of policy and make such an example of the malefactors, without respect of persons, as will affectually deter other Native Courts from following the sinister example of Baroda.

WE have had before us for a fortnight a pamphlet, purporting to be a reply to some remarks made by Lord Salisbury in his despatch upon the riots, by Mr. Jhalbhoy, the Parsee whose version of the Life of Mahomet caused such serious disturbances in Bombay in February last; but we purposely refrained from noticing it, because we thought it a publication quite uncalled for, and one likely to give serious offence to the Mahomedan community if its contents happened to be brought prominently before their notice. Mr. Jhalbhoy's literary powers are not equal to his vanity, or he might be a formidable opponent for the Secretary of State, but he is one of those men who have an unfortunate knack of giving offence. His arguments in the pamphlet are not worth alluding to, as they have been stated publicly *ad nauseam*; but it contains a frontispiece purporting to give portraits of representatives of the Mahomedan classes who took part in the riots in February. These pictures are gross caricatures, calculated to give great offence to a sensitive population like the Mahomedans of this city. "The Arab" and "The Seedies," according to the frontispiece, are more like baboons than human beings, and of "The Khandari," the "Bombay Mussulman," and "the Pathan," all we can say is that they are anything but flattered by Mr. Jhalbhoy's artist. When we saw the frontispiece we suspected it would cause uneasiness, and unfortunately we find our suspicions verified, for yesterday's excitement in the neighbourhood of the Jumma Musjid was no doubt directly due to Mr. Jhalbhoy's handiwork. Once more distrust has been excited between the Parsee and Mahomedan communities, and the bad feeling created by the events of February which had almost died out has reappeared again. On Thursday, the police heard rumours which induced Mr. Edginton, the Deputy Commissioner, to take rather ominous-looking precautions. The same rumours had reached the Parsees, and it is not too much to say that they were seized with a violent panic, a proof of which was that yesterday, Christmas Day, a festival which Parsees have lately shown almost as great a disposition to recognise as Christians, scarcely a single Parsee could be seen out of doors. On the other hand, Mahomedans swarmed in the thoroughfares, and the meeting in the forenoon in the Jumma Musjid was densely crowded. The scene near the Crawford Markets recalled the most excited days of February last. Two-thirds of the Police were drawn up around the Musjid, and when the surging multitude came out of the doors surrounding it considerable anxiety was felt as to what they would do next. Fortunately, they separated without doing any mischief. If they are bent upon creating a disturbance it may be as well for them to take warning in time that the indecision displayed by Government

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

NEW COLONELS' RETIREMENT SCHEME.

ALLAHABAD, 24TH DECEMBER.

The extension of the Lieutenant Colonels' Retirement Scheme will be officially announced on the 1st of January. Applications will be received up to the 1st of April. The relative number of retirements allotted to each Army will be the same as before. In the present instance retirements will be determined by the dates from which applicants propose retiring, the earlier dates getting the preference. Seniority will prevail, in case several officers name the same date for retiring.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP OF OUDH.

Sir George Cowper takes eight months' furlough in March. The Hon. John Inglis officiates.

AFFGHANISTAN.

LAHORE, 24TH DECEMBER.

A Cabul Correspondent intimates that Abdulla Jan, with a force of the three arms, is about to proceed to Jellalabad to oppose Yakoob Khan's uncle and Maliks, who threaten the surrounding country.

THE DUFFLA EXPEDITION.

CAMP 6, DIKRUNG RIVER, THROUGH GOWHATTY, 24TH DECEMBER.

Great excitement in Camp. A Duffla messenger has arrived from Pakfie, who says all the Chiefs will surrender their captives to-morrow. They are ignorant of our conditions, which will afterwards be enforced. Pakfie has been ordered to attend in person in person to-morrow. He offers to send against the other Chiefs if necessary.

MHOW RACES.

MHOW, 25TH DECEMBER.

COLKAR.

Syrah	1
Mistake	2

GALLOWAYS.

Mameluke	1
Bijou	2

DHAR PURSE.

Viking	1
Touchstone	2

Racing Good.

HYDRABAD RACES.

SECUNDERABAD, 24TH DECEMBER.

UTTER DAN.

Banting	1
Jamsheed	2
Sunflower	3

CHANGARI DAN.

Putney and Huntingthorn ran a dead heat and afterwards divided.

Eclipse	2

SWEEPSTAKES.

Bad boy	1

HYDRABAD PLATE.

Charlie	1
Hillal	2
Longford	3

PONY RACE.

Snider	1
Ginger	2

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, 24TH DECEMBER.

An envoy from Kashgar has arrived at Tokmak and intends to proceed to Taschkend if permitted to do so.

COUNT ARNIM.

BERLIN, 23RD DECEMBER.

The Public Prosecutor has protested against the judgment delivered on Count Arnim.

AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, 23RD DECEMBER.

The Senate has passed the Bill for the redemption of Greenbacks.

OBITUARY.—Admiral Romilly.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

LONDON, 25TH DECEMBER.

As the Great Western Express was approaching near Shipton yesterday, it suddenly left the rails and the carriages were precipitated into the Canal. Thirty lives were lost.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN STAFFORDSHIRE.

There has been a terrible explosion at a Colliery in Staffordshire in which twenty persons have been killed.

THE CONTINUATION OF THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

The announcement, made by the *Times*, that all the Great Powers had accepted the invitation of Russia to continue the Brussels Conference at Saint Petersburg, is premature. The reply of England to the preliminary invitation is still awaited.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, 24TH DECEMBER.

The s.s. Kashgar, with outward Indian Mails, left for Bombay to-day at 4 a.m.

The s.s. Mirzapore left for Galle and Calcutta at 6 o'clock this evening.

H. M. S. Audacious sailed yesterday for Trincomalee.

LONDON, 23RD DEC., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but unchanged Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera, 4¼d.

3 per cent. Consols, for account..... 92.

5 do. French Rente, 1872..... 99½.

Bar Silver ..... 57½.

The sum of £140,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal—Flora and Memfi.

THE GOVERNOR'S TRIP TO KATTYWAR.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and party will, we understand, embark in the *Dalhousie* this evening for Verawul.

THE tour of service for officers of the Army Medical Department in this country—according to a current rumour—will be increased from five to seven years. This change would, no doubt, be received with dismay by a large proportion of those whom it would affect.

WE (*Pioneer*) hear that Mr. Gore Ouseley, Commissioner of the Umballa Division, contemplates going on furlough in March or April. Umballa is a much-coveted division, and should by rights fall to the lot of Mr. Arthur Brandreth, who is the Senior Commissioner without a hill district under him.

MOHTARAM, late Dewan of the Raja of Basti, whose attempt to bribe Mr. McMullin, District Superintendent of Police, we (*Delhi Gazette*) noticed in our issue of the 30th November, was tried on the 11th, before Mr. Wm. Young, the Magistrate, and sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine.

WE read in the *Athenæum* that Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Marshall, the author of "A Phrenologist among the Todas," is engaged on a work to be entitled "The Scientific Aspect of Polyandry," embodying the results of lengthened travel and sojourn amongst the races occupying the Western Himalaya Mountains.

DR. J. FAYRER, C.S.I., Professor of Surgery in the Medical College of Bengal, has been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to succeed Sir Ranald Martin, C.B., as President of the Home Medical Board, on a salary of £600 per annum. This timely and well-deserved reward will involve Dr. Fayrer's immediate retirement from the Indian Medical Service.

THE last *Gazette of India* contains the rules for the next open competition for the Civil Service of India which are almost identical with those of previous years: there is, however, one alteration to which it may be well to call attention. It is as follows:—"A selected candidate declining to accept the appointment which may be offered to him, will be disqualified for any subsequent competition."

REFERRING to the kidnapping of the Bandmaster of the 72nd Highlanders from Peshawur, the *Englishman* says:—For some days past we have been in possession of another version, which we did not think it wise to publish without further confirmation,—a version that would lead to the impression that the seizure of the musical gentleman was not altogether unprovoked, and that his captors, rightly or wrongly, supposed there was a lady in the case.

THE Museum of Curiosities, &c., brought from Yarkand by Sir Douglas Forsyth's Mission was to be thrown open to the public of Calcutta on Tuesday last. The collection, says a Calcutta paper, is arranged in a room of the new Indian Museum adjoining that in which the Fine Arts Exhibition is being held. There is much in this little collection to interest the visitor; and as we understand it will remain on view for about a month, every one who cares to do so will have an opportunity of seeing it.

NEWS has just been received in Calcutta of the arrival of Mr. Shaw at Kashgar, which place he reached on the 17th of October, after a journey of five days from Yarkand. He was most kindly received by the Amir and the ratifications of the treaty were exchanged on the 21st. This ceremony over, Mr. Shaw was to return to Yarkand, where he would remain as the Amir's guest till the opening of the passes in the spring enabled him to return to India. The Amir's eldest son was still at Kashgar, and his younger son had been appointed Governor of Aksu. All was quiet in the Amir's territories.

THE *Pioneer*, which professes to have received news of greater authenticity than that usually received from Affghanistan, gives the following account of Sirdar Yakoob Khan's arrest:—The Sirdar was warmly received by his father, and the first few days were spent in apparent peace and comfort. One day the Ameer assembled all the Sirdars and sent for Yakoob Khan. On the arrival of Abdoollah Jan, all the Sirdars, except Yakoob Khan, saluted the Heir-apparent. Yakoob Khan was called on to make obeisance, and, on his refusing to do so, the Ameer had him forcibly removed from the Durbar, and eventually confined in a house not far from the Ameer's own residence, where he is now a prisoner, guarded by a regiment of infantry. The moment the Sirdar was arrested one of his followers disappeared from Cabul, and it is supposed that this is the man who got the news conveyed to Herat. The Commander-in-Chief, Hussein Alli, was sent to sound Sirdar Yakoob Khan the other day as to the reception likely to be accorded at Herat to Shahghassee Shere Dil Khan and Mir Akhbar Ahmed Khan. The Sirdar is reported to have replied that though the Heratees were satisfied with him (Yakoob Khan), they were not equally well disposed towards the Ameer, and he even hinted at the possibility of their attempting to get a new Ruler altogether. It is also said that on the Sirdar's seal being taken from him, after his arrest, he remarked that the seal was useless, as he had already sold Herat to the Persians.

A MUTINOUS AMERICAN CREW.

ON Thursday morning last some apprehension was felt regarding the safety of the American Consul, Mr. Farnham. Fifteen seamen of the ship Sagmore had been at large for some time past, and, notwithstanding the numerous concessions made to them by Mr. Farnham, threatened to obtain their discharge at any price. Some threatened to "take it out" of the Consul, and this expression when used to qualify anything Jack says, means a good deal. It is also generally known that a Yankee crew always carry knives which they are very unscrupulous in using, when enraged. These men, however, seemed to have been goaded on to what they did by the influence of a Mr. Coppey, a Missionary, who accompanied them wherever they went. On the 22nd instant the American Consul patiently heard the whole of the statements which the crew had to make, and proposed to deliver his decision on Thursday. It was, however, expected from what some of the crew inadvertently let fall that there would be "a shindy," and at the request of the Consul, the Commissioner of Police took the necessary precautions. About a dozen of the European Police were stationed near the Bank, and in the adjoining places to the Consulate a goodly number of the police force lay in ambush armed with batons and "Darbies." But only one policeman was in sight, and no one would have supposed from Mr. Farnham's appearance, that he had the slightest fear.

At three o'clock, the men headed by their missionary, walked into the Consul's office. Mr. Superintendent Smith, of the Bombay Police Force, was also present. We must not forget to mention that it was a piece of toleration on the part of the Consul to admit the Missionary, as the latter was, on a former occasion, warned never to enter the Consulate on any pretence whatever, as his insolence had been most overbearing. To prevent the Crew, however, from grasping at any pretext for dissatisfaction, the Consul permitted their spiritual adviser to remain in the room.

Mr. Farnham then read out in a clear tone a voice the following statement.

United States Consulate, Bombay, 24th December 1874.

Tuesday forenoon, the 22nd instant, personally appeared before me Benjamin Franklin Farnham, United States Consul for Bombay and its dependencies, &c., &c., &c., the ship Sagmore, and during the day I heard their statements, each one separately and alone. I may say that I knew previous to the appearance of the aforesaid seamen that the entire ship's company had refused duty at Liverpool after taking their advance, and that was only through the determination of the United States Consul that the men did not succeed in leaving the ship. I may also state that I knew that six of the men left their ship in Bombay harbour as I had been on board at the master's request to see the men and had endeavoured to persuade them to turn to. The 11 men, therefore, who appeared before me on Tuesday were actively on duty, and were known to me by reputation immediately the vessel arrived here and personally afterwards. For convenience sake I will divide the statements made to me into two heads. The Mate and nothing to the 2nd. Those who had. Four Seamen did not appear on the 22nd. But I believe they are in the room at present.

George W. Haines, Stephen Linsey, Wm. Weeks and Frank Vendel, on being brought before me, each one separately and alone stated that they had never been illused on the passage, and one of the men remarked to me "I was never even called out my name." Upon my asking them why they deserted the ship, they replied that they considered their lives endangered on board. I will speak of this last, further on.

Thomas Brown, Theabold Gawache, W. Smith, John Arbjernsen, Bernard Swabble, Thomas White, and Mathias Paaon on being called, each one separately and alone stated that they had been subject to ill treatment on the passage. I examined these men closely and I felt satisfied that they were endeavouring to make a very good deal out of nothing. Thomas Brown testified that the 2nd mate struck him five days out and that 30 days out the Captain struck him. Theobald Gawachee, a German, says, that the first night out the 1st Mate kicked him, but did not find right rope, and that off the Cape of Good Hope the Mate struck him, and again about a fortnight before getting into Bombay, William Smith says he was struck only once on the passage about on the line, John Arbjernsen, a Norweigian, says, he was struck first day out from Liverpool whilst at the wheel because he did not answer the mate loud enough. This man said that the mate did not knock him down though he "struck him very hard;" and "is a big man." He also testified that upon another occasion he was painting the side of the house when the mate came along and pulled this man's hair out of his face which fell into a 3 pint paint pot and filled it so full of hair that he could not paint any more. Considering that the mate weighs 128 lb and stands 5, 7½ in his stockings, this man's evidence was about the thing struck very hard by a big man and not knocked down is probably about as correct as that the mate managed to pull out hair enough from his beard to fill a 3 pint paint pot so full of hair that it was impossible for him to paint any more, and according to this man's own evidence he was not so much hurt by the loss of so much hair but that he could call out to a man near by "do you see that," and when the Captain told him to "go on with his work," to turn round on the Captain in the most impudent manner and tell him that the paint pot was full of hair. This man also says the mate struck and hammered him at night when the ship was about the line on this side the Cape.

Bernard Swabble, Belin, A.B. This man, according to his own showing, was a fraud on the ship. He shipped as able seaman but was so blind he could not see the points of the compass. He admitted that he was equally blind on the voyage previous only the points of the compass were plainer. A likely yarn to tell to the Mariner" not to me. He complains of being struck because he could not see to steer. That he was sent away from the wheel at the time and never tried to steer again on the passage. This man let out that all the men had previously talked over refusing duty. The other men that preceded this witness all denied that the matter had ever been talked over among the men. This man also let out what I knew all to be a liar, but which the previous witnesses had studiously avoided mentioning the fact of the crews refusing duty in the river off Liverpool. I then re-call'd G. W. Haines, a most intelligent seaman (one that had no complaint to make) and he said nothing unusual happened in Liverpool whilst the ship was in the stream. I then asked him if he should consider it an unusual thing if the crew refused duty? He replied, Yes. He then said "every thing went all right till the ship went to sea." But he finally, when he found that I knew of it, owned that the crew refused duty at Liverpool. Thomas White was in trouble once only on the passage 5 or 6 weeks out from Liverpool, he, according to this own showing, struck the Captain in the face with his fist, and afterwards when the Captain took out a belaying pin, he admits that he drew a knife on the Captain. This man, no doubt, got somewhat roughly handles whilst resisting being placed on this occasion but not so badly hurt but he was at work in a day and a half or two days and continued to work the remainder the passage. Mathias Paaon, O. S. This man says he could not find a swab and the mate threw a piece of wood at him. The foregoing is the upshot of all the ill-treatment alleged by the men. On the other side the Captain swears positively that he never struck any man in the ship, though he admits that he put his open hand on Thomas White, when said White immediately hauled off and struck him with his fist on the face. The first mate says he struck one man on the passage. A man who was asleep on look-out. This statement was made voluntarily by the mate. The 2nd Officer says the men were a bad lot. He says "I never struck any of them" and "I never saw a man struck." "We never could get a civil answer out of any of them all the passage." The Carpenter says that the ship was tight at Liverpool, and as the men admit that she was tight all the passage I consider the Carpenter's evidence, coupled with the men's admission, to be proof positive that the refusal of duty at Liverpool was most unwarrantable, and the whole of this ship's company, after receiving their advance, commenced the voyage by an act of gross insubordination. The Carpenter says there were only three or four good men in the ship. The cook says half the men might be good men but the rest were a bad lot. The Steward says that he never witnessed any ill-treatment on board. That the men were well treated. That the men were impudent to the officers and refused to answer when spoken to. That they "were a bad lot." That three or four were good seamen, but that the rest did not know one rope from another. That the Captain was not an abusive man, and that the officers were not abusive men. But that the men were abusive to the officers. To sum up.—The Captain, 1st and 2nd officers, Carpenter, Cook and Steward's evidence is decidedly against the fifteen who have made complaints of ill-usage on the passage, and that four of the men have no complaint to make. Ten people in all favor the supposition that the "men had no cause to desert, or that six men had no cause to refuse to do duty." Taking all the evidence before me that I have been at great pains to collect for the past three days I consider the complaints of the seven men to be groundless, such attach no weight to the statement of the four men who have no complaint to make except that they "considered that their lives would be in danger on board." The six men who refused duty in the harbour here complained of being fed on bread and water and being put down in the 'tween deck amongst the coal from Tuesday night until Friday night when they run away from the ship with the remaining portion of the crew in a ship's boat they stole from alongside another ship, two of the men swimming from the Sagamore to the ship's boat referred to and bringing it under the bows so that all the crew could take their traps and desert the ship. The Captain says he put these men down in the 'tween decks because he had reason to suppose they might get food from the other men who were doing duty. All the evidence shows, that the hatches were off all the time, day and night, and as the men came up on deck Friday night, there was nothing to hinder their coming up Thursday, or Wednesday, or Tuesday night for that matter, as there was only an anchor watch kept on board the ship.

After reading the above, Mr. Farnham was obliged to order the missionary out of the room on account of some insulting expressions which he made use of. Then, turning to the men, Mr. Farnham said: Now men, my decision is this, I look upon you now in exactly the same light as I did the day you deserted. To-morrow is Christmas Day. By your own acts you have rendered yourselves homeless and starving. I shall now give an order—and you must remember that I do not pay for its order as American Consul, I do not pay for it out of the United States funds, I do not pay for it on account of the Ship Sagamore—but out of my own private purse. I shall now pay for your board and lodging at the Home from to-day until Monday, when I should like to see you all.

The effect of these few words was electrical, and tears started into the eyes of many of the men at the unexpected kindness of Mr. Farnham. Some of them immediately commenced to anathemize the missionary as the cause of all their trouble. The crew thanked the Consul and marched off to the Sailors' Home.

SEASON REPORTS.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16TH INSTANT.

Kurrachee.—Kharif crops mostly harvested. Rabi sowings nearly over. Barani crops in Dadu taluka want rain. Fever prevalent. Cattle-disease more or less in all talukas of Schwan division.

Shikarpur.—Weather colder. Slight frosts on nights of 10th and 11th. Fever decreasing, but still severely felt. Rabi prospects favourable and young crops looking healthy.

Haidarabad.—State of crops same as before. Fever decreasing owing to north winds and cold weather. Cattle disease in the three talukas not increasing.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi crops unchanged, extensive in talukas Dhull and Kusmoro. Weather continues fair. Fever prevalent.

Ahmedabad.—Rice harvesting completed. Rabi progressing well.

Kaira.—Prospects of rabi crops good. Weather cold. Health good.

Surat.—No change.

Broach.—Kharif crops generally good. In Ahmod jowar crops moderate. Rabi crops good except in several seacoast villages in Jambusar and Wagra talukas where wheat and jowari have been partially destroyed by insects. In Ahmod cotton, teel, and toor have partially suffered from cloudy weather. Fever prevalent.

Khandesh.—Cotton crops generally estimated three or four annas less than last year but cleaner and much less stained. Supplies withheld for higher rates. Rabi crops slightly improved in Northern and Central talukas excepting Shahada. Kharif harvested. Fever continues. More moisture wanted for rabi crops which are withering in Maligam owing to dryness of weather. Cattle-disease in Dindori and Niphar. Fever in Nasik, Dindori, Baglan, Kolwan, and Peint.

Poona.—Weather cool and pleasant. Fever in Mahim, Wada, Shapur, Murbar, and Kalian talukas. Reaping of rice crops completed in Dhanu taluka. Kharif crop good in Mahim and Panwell and especially cotton crop. Shapur taluka. Rabi crop good in Dhanu, Mahim, Basseen and Wada talukas, and especially good in Shapur talukas, and is under cultivation in Murbar, Kalian, Panwel, and Karjat talukas.

Poona.—Although standing rabi crops are doing well one fall of rain is much wanted. Fever and ague continue slightly in some villages of Indapur taluka. Climate and public health good.

Ahmadnagar.—Rain wanted except in Ankola taluka. Late crops in inferior soil withering. Health good. Cotton picking in progress.

Sholapur.—Dry weather damaging kharif and rabi, especially toor and gram. Rabi in inferior soil suffering from want of moisture everywhere. Public health good.

Satara.—Harvest of early crops in progress. In Walwa slight injury to them apprehended from excessive moisture and locusts. Late crops promising. Rain wanted especially in Malsiras. Fever and bowel complaint in Walwa and slight cholera-disease in Jath. Weather fine.

Belgaum.—Harvesting of kharif and rabi sowing completed. Young crops thriving. Public health good except in Athni, Sampgaon, Bidi, and Gokak, where fever continues. Cholera-disease in Athni and Bidi.

Dharwar.—Harvesting of early crop in progress. Outturn promises to be fair. Late crop sowing completed. Wheat, gram, &c., looking good. Cotton and health in the same state as before.

Kanara.—Operations for second crop in progress. Sugar cane crop not yet ready. Other produce satisfactory. Fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease prevail.

Kaladgi.—Kharif nearly all reaped. Rabi middling. Fever prevalent.

Rajkote.—Kharif outturn generally good. Rabi crops promising. Weather cool. Public health good.

Wardwan.—Cotton prospects good. Kharif crops being thrashed. Rabi crops sown.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 7th instant.) Cold has set in. Sowing of rabi crops in progress. Prospects promising. Kharif has been generally good all over the district especially in talukas Alibag and Pen.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 8th instant). Toor and pawta plants promising. Sowing of kudwe, mug, urid, and kulit in progress. Dysentery in Kalse in the Malwan taluka. Cattle-disease continues in Ratnagiri and increasing in Sushri in the Khed taluka.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

BARODA.

IF the blessings of the poor are of any value in this practical age, Colonel Phayre may be in some degree consoled for the pain which the evident joy of the Gaekwar at his departure must have caused him. He seems to have been too intent on carrying into practice the benevolent theories which look so well on paper, but which are not adapted for every-day use in countries where public opinion —i.e., that of the masses—is not worth a rush. Successful diplomacy in India is an art which none but skilful tacticians can hope to excel in; for it involves the keeping up the appearance of exalted rectitude of purpose and the necessity of swimming with the stream wherever that may lead. The main object in view is to avoid trouble by making things as smooth and pleasant as possible. Because, in Baroda, our relations are with the ruler, not with the people. It is impossible, in such a State, to please both the ruler and the people, and Colonel Phayre unfortunately sided with the party which had the least influence in the State. All he had to do was to see that the people's wrongs were not weighted with that last straw which would have rendered them utterly desperate and reckless of life and necessitated the intervention of British legions (illustrations of this argument they received in 1857), or has been justly punished for his inability to read between the lines of British philantropy. He might have learnt a lesson from the simple fact that, whilst we cut ruthlessly but down all slavery, sedoomism and other vices, Zanzibar and on the West Coast of Africa, we allow it to flourish unchecked under our noses in British India. *Tact* is a little word, but it means a great deal, and may be said to contain within itself a whole legion of hypocrisies, inconsistencies and other forms of mundane virtue. However much we detest humbur, we confess that this vast Empire must necessarily be ruled by either *tact* or the sword and the former is given in the most delightful way to those who are deficient in the virtues which constitute tact have no right to aspire to political employ. Granting that a change of policy may be desirable in Baroda, we trust that this change may not be so marked and immediate as to lead the public to suppose that the dagger and poison are the arguments to which the Indian Government is the most amenable. We have not forgotten what a benevol-nt interest many people suddenly took in the welfare of our Mahomedan fellow-subjects after the miserable murders of 1871 and 1872; and it would not be well to encourage a policy of intimidation by showing the white feather too conspicuously and too frequently.—*Indian Observer.*

THE CAPTURED BANDMASTER.

(*Indian Public Opinion.*)

NEWS has been received by telegram of the release and return of the Bandmaster of the 72nd Highlanders by the *Afreedis*, and on *dit* that the Government have paid the ransom money demanded. We have not been able to ascertain for certain whether or not this is the case, and in official quarters there is manifested disinclination to discuss the subject further when any allusion is made to the ransom, though the news of the return of the errant Bandmaster is confirmed. We trust that this reticence on the part of the Government is not one of those indications from which the public, like the Court under the Evidence Act, can draw its own inference.

We trust, however, that the wise counsels of the friendly tribes, and the fear of British power being brought to bear upon them, has produced the wished-for release and that the Government have not submitted to the humiliating proposal of ransoming one of its subjects, who has been illegally taken away and retained as a prisoner. The prospect of getting a sum of money for his release, whether an enraged or a drunken European soldier could be kidnapped and hurried across the border, would form a most powerful incentive towards the cultivation of this, from the *Afreedi* point of view, pleasantly exciting and profitable form of amusement, while those on the British side might not be quite so enthusiastically enamoured with it.

We are far from urging, that an armed force should be sent across the frontier, and a little war be commenced wherever an inebriate soldier strays over the border, or when an injudicious Briton pays the penalty of his indiscretion and falls into the hands of the *Afreedis*; but, on the other hand, we think some sort of demonstration is necessary, when our authority is flouted with apparent impunity.

It is to be sincerely hoped that, as regards our Frontier politics, something a *little* more vigorous will be laid down than the policy now in vogue, which, if it in any way secured to our frontier an immunity from future outrages of the same nature as the one we are now referring to, might possibly be justifiable, but which, otherwise, is only offering a premium to these lawless tribes to harrass and annoy those on the other side of their border.

Holloway's Pills.—In general debility, mental depression, and nervous irritability, there is no medicine which operates so like a charm as these Pills. They purify the blood, soothe and strengthen the nerv s and system, give tone to the stomach, elevate the spi its, and in fact, make the patient sensible of feel l and most delightful revolution in his whole system. They may be commended most unreservedly as the very best family medicine in existence. Though so powerfully efficacious, they are singularly mild in their operation, and might be given with perfect confidence to young children and delicate women. They contain not a grain of mercury or any other noxious substance, and cannot do harm. Delicate females and all persons of sedentary habits will find these Pills a blessing.

THE EVILS OF THE NATI

THE discussion which is going on about the advisability of Government doing something either to check or to counteract the misrepresentations of the native press was to a certain extent foreshadowed by the remarks on the subject in a late Administration Report. It was evident from those remarks that there was a growing conviction among Government officers that the practically absolute license accorded to our native contemporaries to write as they pleased was productive of more harm than good, if not, that it was a source of very serious mischief. The only sign that the Bengal Government has since made in connection with the subject has, however, been the stoppage of the copies of the Government Translator's Report on the native journals previously furnished to the press. Whether it was thought that the additional publicity which the free circulation of the Report gave to their effusions acted as a stimulus to malicious writers, or whether the Government felt that it was incurring unjustifiable risk in promoting the dissemination of libellous matter, we do not know. Certain it is that, as a means of checking the mischief complained of, this measure has proved, as we predicted it would at the time, wholly ineffectual.

We are not among those who despise the virulent diatribes of the native press against the British Government or its policy, as mere rubbish the very vileness of which will render it harmless. For we know that the great majority of those to whom they are addressed are quite incompetent to discriminate between honesty and malice, or between good sense and nonsense in such matters; while many of them, no doubt, feel that the more violent an attack is, the more just it is. Further, we cannot help remembering that the public press in India, instead of following political education, as in England, has preceded it, and that it is consequently destined to play a much more important part in determining the political bias of the people. At the same time, we think that some of those who have lately discussed the question have greatly underrated the difficulty of dealing with it. We do not believe that the publication of Government newspapers, suggested by Mr. Lely in the *Indian Economist*, would operate as an effectual check to the evil. As some of our contemporaries have pointed out, you may publish a paper, but it is another thing to get people to read it; and to this we may add, you may get people to read a paper, but how are you to get them to believe it? The most mischievous misrepresentations of the native press are not of that kind which a mere true statement of facts will counteract. If the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that all Englishmen are false and cruel at heart, or that a native has no chance against an Englishman in Courts of justice presided over by English officers, no simple statement of facts that a Government organ can make, will suffice to convince native readers, whose own experience does not convince them, that the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is uttering a malicious falsehood. Now we believe it to be the general tone of the native press, when writing of England and Englishmen, and its continued reiteration of indiscriminate calumnies, which can be neither proved nor disproved to people who do not see for themselves, that does more to poison the native mind, than any misrepresentation of specific facts.

The *Indian Observer*, seeing the weakness of Mr. Lely's scheme, suggests another of its own. "Let," he says, "the poison carry its own antidote. Establish a Government Department in every Secretariat, whose sole business shall be to watch and answer the calumnies of the native press. Let the tone of the writers be high; let them never descend into the arena of disputation or retort; let the office simply send to every native journal that publishes a mis-statement, a 'communicated' to be inserted prominently, under pain of withdrawal of license, in the next issue following. Let this 'communicated' clearly and simply, with detail and in diction suited to the low-st comprehension, expose all falsities, and explain the true state of a case or the real motives of Government in any matter. Let it hunt the lie courteously through every hole and corner, and leave it no single recess in which to shelter itself. Let it correct the misconception very calmly, carefully, and completely, leaving no opening for prejudice to pretend a misunderstanding."

This scheme is obviously liable to the objection we have just mentioned. But it is liable to the much more serious objection that it would be positively mischievous. The Government could not undertake to answer officially every calumny that every miserable penny-a-liner might choose to bring against it, without the most serious loss of dignity; while, if it were to answer one, and leave another unanswered, its silence in the latter case would be accepted as proof of the truth of what had been written.—*The Englishman.*

MURDER AT ALLAHABAD.—The local annals of crime have been rather fertile of late. A murder was committed last week near the City Road. A traveller, a *purdanee*, was on a journey to Agra, and had been compelled by illness to remain a day or two at the station, and be treated in the Colvin Hospital. The day of his discharge from hospital being too late for the train, he remained for the night at the house of the hospital sweeper, where he was murdered in the night and robbed. The sweeper and a cooly have been arrested on suspicion, and are now in custody. Another traveller narrowly escaped being murdered about the same time a few miles away at a police outpost. He had properly with him, and sought the protection of the police. That Popes have done iniquitous deeds is a fact which it does not require the microscopic power of modern critical research to establish, and it must ever remain to the mass of Englishmen "a marvel and an unfathomable difficulty" how people can be found to submit to the rule of a Church which, in one sense or other, admits them to be supreme authorities can be the sole home in this world of the diving guidance and inspiration. It is this broad fact which staggers the unsophisticated minds of persons like Count Arnim and those who agree with him; and by embodying this enormous falsehood in the concrete form of infallibility the Roman Catholic bishops have doubtless given a shock to the conscience of the world from which their Church will never recover. But Count Action is fairly serving the cause of truth by justifying the worst accusations ever brought against the authorities of his Church, we do not for a moment question his main contention—that men are much better than their creeds. Nor does it follow, as it does not follow, as we see, that because a man is a Roman Catholic he really believes, or is prepared to carry out, the principles of Roman Catholicism. He may be as ardent a convert and as zealous a believer as Sir George Bowyer, but, for all that, there is no doubt that, to be some point beyond which he will not go. Sir George Bowyer, as a lawer, draws the line very naturally at the civil law. It is pleasant to see that he is driven at last to repudiate, with the utmost respect, the encroachment of an Ultramontane authority in his province, and to seek a loophole of escape from the iron grasp of Roman supremacy. The doctrine that the ecclesiastical authority is superior to the civil requires, he tells us, a qualification. It is superior within its own province, but no further. There is another province which belongs to the civil authority alone, within which it, in its turn, is supreme. It is only within the domain of its own jurisdiction that the spiritual power can define, as Monsignor Capel asserted, the limits of its own authority; and, consequently, the civil power "is not bound by that limitation or definition, except where it does not trench on the province of the civil jurisdiction or civil Government." It remains to be seen whether Monsignor Capel will be content with this qualification of his sweeping assertions; but if Roman Catholic laymen have any influence at all upon the affairs of the Church, it would seem it is high time for them to discover whether Lord Arundell of Wardour and Sir George Bowyer, or Monsignor Capel and Archbishop Manning, are in the right. If their bishops and clergy are carrying them into regions in which such devoted Catholics as some of our correspondents feel out of place, their position must be becoming somewhat perilous.

This, in fact, will probably appear to the impartial reader the upshot of the whole controversy.

THE NATAL GOVERNMENT AND THE CASE OF LANGALIBALELE.

(*Northern Whig*—Belfast, Nov. 20.)

IF the *Times* is justified in invoking upon Sir Benjamin Pine, the Governor of Natal, the anger of the nation for his treatment of Langalibalele and his tribe, the fate of Governor Wall, who was executed at Newgate in the early part of this century, would be almost the proper punishment for his crime. Certainly, the Governor has behaved badly, but Parliament will demand a thorough and impartial investigation of the facts before it consents to pass an extreme sentence upon him. The facts of the case, as given by the *Times*, can be briefly stated. About two years ago, the Governor of Natal, ruling over 20,000 white colonists and 250,000 natives, was led to suspect the loyalty of Langalibalele, a chief just living within the borders of the colony. A quite groundless report was brought to the Government implicating the chief, but proper steps were not taken to test its accuracy. The effects of this mistake were that 15,000 people, who were living quietly with their flocks and herds in the western part of the colony, were dispersed, their huts burnt down, and their cattle and horses worth, it is said, £60,000, confiscated and destroyed. Many of the natives, besides, were killed in the conflict that arose; and the chief himself was taken, tried, and condemned to transportation for life. But before the sentence could be carried into effect, the Home Government pronounced the sentence illegal; and yet, in defiance of authority and justice, Governor Pine, setting aside, if not suppressing, the despatch from home, had Langalibalele transported out of the colony.

Now, it is only right to hear what can be said on the other side for the Governor and the colonists. Two ex-members of the Legislative Council of Natal write to the *Times* appealing against its extreme view of the case, and pleading for further inquiry and explanation before Lord Carnarvon passes a crushing sentence upon the Administration. They declare that Langalibalele was a source of trouble to the colony from the beginning; that not an inch of ground or a head of cattle was taken from him till three young colonists were killed by his tribe in attempting to register their arms. They further state that "nothing was done by the Natal colonists, after this exasperating act, which can be made by any clever writing to approach to the deeds of reprisal and vengeance done in India, Ashantee, or Abyssinia." They do not justify the act of the Governor in suppressing the despatch from home condemning his conduct, nor do they justify the judgment of the Court upon the chief; but they do strenuously object to any attempt to send back Langalibalele to Natal, as sure to bring on a succession of Kaffir wars. They refer to the recall of Sir Benjamin Durban, a long time ago, under somewhat similar circumstances, as followed by wars in which thousands of valuble British lives were sacrificed, and millions of British treasure expended; and it was not till Sir George Grey seized an opportunity to break up the different tribes, and sent the chiefs to the scene of Langalibalele's present imprisonment, that the mistake was rectified, and the foundations laid for the peace and prosperity of the colony.

Our readers will thus be able somewhat to under-

FURTHER CONTROVERSY ON ROMAN CATHOLIC ALLEGIANCE AND THE POPE'S INFALLIBILITY.

(*Times*, Nov. 24.)

THE controversy raised by Mr. Gladstone gathers volume and force as it progresses, and this morning we have to present our readers with an unusually large instalment of it. If this amount of controversial reading thus provided for them looks formidable, they will find it has the advantage of presenting in one comprehensive view the various aspects of the question. Lord Acton sends us a learned letter, justifying by reference to authorities the heavy charges he had brought against Popes and Councils of former days, declaring at the same time that the Communion of the Roman Catholic Church is dearer to him than life. Bishop Ullathorne comes forward in a Pastoral to denounce the new sect of the "Dollingerites," and to declare formally that any person who, like Lord Acton, "adheres not with steadfastness to the dogmatic decisions of the Popes and Councils" "is no longer a child of the Church, and has no right to her sacraments or communion." Lord Arundell of Wardour takes a middle course, and declares that, like Sir George Bowyer, he accepts the decrees of the Vatican, but repudiates the unqualified interpretation of them in an Ultramontane sense which Monsignor Capel has dogmatically enunciated in our columns. Mr. Shee supplies a learned argument in favour of the new doctrine, and declares he has no evidence to convince him, "as a Catholic, that the Vatican Council has in fact pronounced any decree whatever on the question of Papal Infallibility." The Pope, he says, has expressed an opinion "with the approbation of the Council;" but the Council had asserted nothing on the subject, nor clenched it "by its own anathema." The spectacle presented of the unanimity of Roman Catholic opinion will aptly illustrate Bishop Ullathorne's observation "how great a marvel, how unfathomable a difficulty, the Catholic spirit and life present to those outside the Church." It is supposed to be the great boast of the Roman Church that perfect religious harmony prevails within her fold. It may now be seen how just is the application to her which has been made of an old saying—"They make a silence, and call it peace." An outsider contrives to disturb the silence, and to elicit the real opinions of her members, and all at once is seen to be in a ferment. In any ordinary Protestant Church or Sect. Bishop Ullathorne, in fact, explains how, century after century, some difference of opinion has arisen within the Church, and she has only maintained her nominal unity by narrowing her communion. It is a perpetual process of disintegration, and in our columns this morning the reader may study it under his own eyes.

The Protestant public will be curious to see what reply can be made to Lord Acton's indictment. His array of evidence is overwhelming, and, however it may be explained away from the point of view of a subtle dogmatic theology, its moral weight will, to the public at large, be overwhelming. Whether or not a Pope was speaking *ex cathedra* when he laid down a rule that it is no murder to put excommunicated persons, provided it be done from religious zeal only; whether a canonized Pontiff was committing an act worthy of his subsequent canonization in countenancing a con-spiracy, not merely to depose, but to murder Queen Elizabeth; or whether Gregory XIII. was equally inspired when he declared that the news of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew was better than that of a hundred battles of Lepanto, it will be quite sufficient for the world at large that such things should have been done at all by persons who were at the time authority as Supreme Pontiffs. Lord Acton's letter is, indeed, only a novelty in so far as it presents in a compact form the evidence of these iniquitous words and deeds, and shows that it is too strong for even earnest Roman Catholics to shut their eyes to them. That Popes have done iniquitous deeds is a fact which it does not require the microscopic power of modern critical research to establish, and it must ever remain to the mass of Englishmen "a marvel and an unfathomable

…critical to… …n she met her unpr… …. "It was then," she says, …r. I remember that I wore a nigh… …pale …lustring, with a chip hat trimmed with ribbands …the same colour." When she was introduced to her …husband's so-called "uncle," and was an unconscious character in a serious comedy, she wore "a dark claret-coloured riding-habit, with a white beaver hat and feath…." Later, when she appeared at Ranelagh, her "habit was so peculiarly plain and Quaker-like that all eyes were upon me. I wore a gown of light brown lustring, with close round cuffs (it was then the fashion to wear long ruffles); my hair was without powder: and my head adorned with a plain round cap, and a white chip hat, without any ornament whatever." At the Pantheon Concert her appearance ruffled the plumage of all the other beauties, and profligate peers asked one another, "Who is that young lady in the pink dress trimmed with sable." She went forth on all these occasions arrayed for conquest, and she won fatal victories; and when she went to the Pantheon again, her "…ite and silver" crushed the hearts of old and …Coppinger… would have sold their salva… a smile. From these scenes to the stage itself …natural step, and the beutiful Mrs. Robinson ap… as Juliet under the auspices of Mr Garrick, who watched her from the orchestra. She lets us know how …Juliet of a hundred years ago was attired, "My dress was a pale pink satin, trimmed with crape, richly …d with silver; my head was ornamented with …thers (!); and my monumental suit, for the last …ite satin, completely plain, excepting that …ngest the transparent gauze, which fell …from the back of my head, and a string …my waist, to which was suspended a cross …fashioned." More victory. The beauti… …ess Mrs. Robinson was "the rage" and …noodle, her husband, was rather proud of it. …way of life of a reigning princess, and of …" fashions in dress were followed with flat… …idity." Ultimately, most fatal victory of all, …ssed for Perdita ('Winter's Tale'), she touched …assed for the heart of the Prince of Wales; after …"a proposal was made that I should meet His …l Highness, at his apartments, in the disguise of …attire: Lord Malden (later, Earl of Essex) was the go-between. The prince had seen her thus disguised on the stage; but she objected for two reasons. "The indelicacy of such a step, as well as the danger of detection, made me shrink from the proposal." Her delicacy was reconciled, and her fears of being found out were banished by the adoption of another course. "Perdita" had midnight interviews with the Prince at Kew; His brother, the Bishop of Osnaburg, handed her from her boat. She takes care to tell us that on those occasions she "always wore a dark-coloured habit," and she declares that "nothing could be more delightful or more rational than our midnight perambulations." Mrs. Robinson, nevertheless, looked forward to being the acknowledged mistress of the Prince who suddenly abandoned her to the jeers or the pity of all the women of the period. She hurried down to Windsor in the most exquisite of little phaetons to know the reason why; but she had no reward for her trouble, and was nearly being robbed on Hounslow Heath, by the way. Her Cupidd of a post-boy saved her by starting to a gallop, and she notably observes,—"I had then in my black purse a brilliant stud of very considerable value, which could only have been possessed by the robber by strangling the wearer!" It was certainly all over with the brilliant career, though flashes of prosperity now and then lightened her path, before paralysis and poetry-writing for bread brought her to the sad final scene in 1800, at the age of forty-two. Her consolation here was in the filial devotion of her daughter. If Mrs. Robinson had been able, she, probably would have told us something of how, in her last illness, she lodged in Brussels lace, or how she dreaded odious woollen, like poor Narcissa. It has not escaped Miss Hawkins that the beautiful doll Perdita, throughout her career, "acquired a remarkable facility in adapting her deportment to her dress." She charioteered it in St. James's street and in Pall Mall daily; and when people went to gaze at the frail beauty, there was as much uncertainty as to the character she would assume as there was later when Martin van Bushel used to ride in the Park on a painted pony, and Sunday spectators were wont to speculate on the color under which the pony would appear on that particular Sunday. So in the "chariot of Love, Perdita reclined, on one day, a pay-sanne, with her straw hat tied at the back of her head." On the next day, in the Park, "trimmed, powdered, patched, painted to the utmost power of rouge and white lead." On another day, on horseback in the Row, she was a "cravatted Amazon"; and, worst of all, be she what she might," says Miss Hawkins, "the hats of the fashionable promenaders swept the ground as she passed"; and so-styled gentlemen were in the seventh heaven when they were graciously permitted to take the reins and drive this Venus of an hour in her wonderful phaeton. Among her outriders were the candidates who hoped to be the next to hold the proud office of Jehu to this entrancing Jezebel, and with them, that babbling fool, her husband. In this style, it was Perdita's delight to blaze before congregations leaving church. Miss Hawkins saw her one day, "handed to her extravagantly extravagant *cis a vis*, by a man whom she pursued with a doting passion." Bond Street beaux "pirouetted to her carriage as she passed them." The end came at last, and Perdita was obliged to withdraw from the game of life. Miss Hawkins naturally tells us how the crippled Venus was dressed. "On a table in one of the waiting-rooms in the Opera House was seated a woman of fashionable appearance, still beautiful, but not in the fashion of her early pride. She was not noticed except by the eye of pity. In a few minutes two livery servants came to her, and they took from their pockets long white sleeves, which they drew on their arms. They then lifted her up and conveyed her to her carriage—the then helpless and paralytic Perdita." Soon after, the doll was dressed for the last time, and was then put away for ever by the sexton.

The history of Perdita Robinson is among the most interesting of dramatic sketches; but you can no more make a heroine of her than you can of Margaret Woffington. There were good impulses in both; but both lacked the one charm, wanting which all other womanly charm availeth little. More nonsense has been written about Mrs. Woffington than about her equally frail sisters; but the nonsense only shows the frailty which it strives to hide.

There is some touch of romance in the history of Conway, an actor of the first quarter of the present century. It is soon told. Conway was a gentleman with great love for his art, a secret ambition to excel, and, besides his ambition, a most sensitive temperament. He was the Romeo to Miss O'Neill's Juliet, when that lady, in 1814, gave fresh grace to the stage, and, if Rogers may be trusted, stirred the jealousy of Mrs. Siddons, who had left it. Conway was, unfortunately, a Capulet rather overgrown. He could have almost looked down into Juliet's balcony! The critics of the day pelted him with ridicule. With slight exception, they took no account of his talent, of the promise of brighter results to be found in his earnest study and practice. The ill name gave him raised up brainless enemies against him everywhere. Added to which, in Bath, as if he had not sufficiently suffered, old Mrs. Piozzi fell in love with him! Conway went to America, with his talent and his evil renown. The audiences there considered only the latter, and thought it a good joke to drive this accomplished but too tall gentleman and actor mad. Poor Conway, sailing from one American port to another, took his opportunity to make an end of the anguish of a true but unsuccessful artist. He plunged from the side of the vessel, on a moonlight night, and the Atlantic Ocean became the actor's grave.

Conway's fate recalls to our mind that of Dauvilliers, of the French stage. He was the most tenderly passionate stage lover of his time, but he was terribly hard-featured. Audiences, nevertheless, sympathized with him. Actresses were charmed to have love made to them by a man who seemed to send every word of passionate affection to his lips from his heart. But Madame la Dauphine could not bear the inspired Cymon. She cried out, from her box, against his ugliness, so loudly that the actor himself could hear her remarks. He fought against this unseemly foe by redoubling his efforts to please. All in vain. "He's too ugly to feel!" cried the Princess. Dauvilliers proved the Dauphine to be in error. He withdrew from the stage. A brain fever sent him to Charenton, where a boarder with the Freres de la Charite, the disappointed stage-lover died raving mad, in 1690.

A closer parallel than the above may, perhaps, be found in comparing Conway with a French actor of a time later than his own, and who may be remembered by at least inveterate play goers in France. Seven years ago the appearance of Rouviere as Hamlet, in Shakespeare's tragedy, put into French, was an "event" Rouviere was a poet by sentiment; a painter rather in eager desire than in fact; and, by ambition, an actor. He had studied Hamlet as Betterton might have done if there were a heart to the mystery, he was the man to have plucked it out. He deserved success, and did not attain it. The Gaite audiences had been used to the 'Œil Creve.' They recognized neither talent nor genius in the accomplished actor. They laughed at his most studied passages. They ridiculed his interpretations, or, what was worse, they remained mute and indifferent at the close of a scene or a soliloquy, to the elucidation of which he had devoted heart and head. Like Conway, Rouviere became a wanderer, but in b's own land. He took his Hamlet with him to one str…ll-ing company or another, where his stupid comm…des laughed at the intellectual and impassioned player, even while he was on the stage. The country audiences could not understand him. The end came, not, indeed, by suicide, but in the shape of intolerable misery, which effectually slew him. When his death was announced, the *Boulevardiers* protested that Rouviere was an artist, a genius, a true actor. Half the protest a year or two earlier would have been to him a life elixir.—*Athenæum.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sustative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion,—and especially high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, fanchon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Globe says, "TAYLOR Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinion vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets, only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of th Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

14, RAMPART ROW, W.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,

And Bills on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

Subject to 6 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1872	£ 76,925
Do. 1872	£300,690
Do. 1873	£316,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds.....£ 1,602,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	27 5	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the rate at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said or Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.

SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favorable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon fav'n able terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium .....£ 719,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,426, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, of their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

P. W. Robertson, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Crawie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.)
K. C. MacIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.)
MEDICAL ADVISER,
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION, CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

TRUSTEES.

THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.;
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.;

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.

The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D.	William Forbes Skeae, Esq.
William Emmens, Esq.	W.S., LL.D.
Charles Harrison, Esq.	Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.	William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
William Lethbridge, Esq.	The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.,
Richard Nugent, Esq.	

SECRETARY.
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.), empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders, by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for this special use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No abour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY PERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.

Pensions and Annuities on Lives insured.

For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay.

…APITAL
…ENT SECURITY
…CE COMPANY, LIMITED.

…d NATIVE Life Assurance, in TWELVE …on New, Sound and Popular Principles, AT …QUARABLE RATES THAN CAN BE OB… …ROM ANY OTHER COMPANY, IN INDIA OR

…LIMINARY EXPENSES.....Rs. 970-15-0 ONLY!

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

…MROODEEN TYEBJEE, Esq., Solicitor.—Chairman.
…GHOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE, Esq., Merchant.
…EROZESHA M. MEHTA, Esq., M. A., Barrister-at-Law.
…HANGER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq., Merchant.

BANKERS.
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.
SOLICITOR.
ARDESEER FRAMJEE, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

This Company confers on the Assured substantial Advantages with Economical Management, and is the *only* Company that *prohibits* amalgamation.

The Medical Advisers will see Applicants, at their own Residences, daily, or in the Fort by Appointment.

E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Presidency and Marine Surgeon, Marine Lines, 3 to 5 p.m.

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE BADHURJEE, Esq., M.R.C.S., Cowasjee Fatell Street, 2 to 5 p.m.

SHANTARAM VEETHUL, Esq., L.M., No. 662 Breach Candy Road, 2 to 5 p.m.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

The Directors beg to direct particular attention to their NEW and IMPORTANT FEATURES as explained in the Prospectus. It is believed that so perfect a system of Assurance on life is not to be found in the arrangements of any other Company whatever.

Intending Assurers or Investors, Native or European, are invited to compare Rates and Features with those of any other Company. They are particularly favourable for Military Men.

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, Shares, and AGENCIES apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY, LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY LIFE FUND:
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY,
W. LOUDON, Esq.

THE COMPANY'S BOMBAY BANKERS:
THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

THE COMPANY'S SOLICITORS IN BOMBAY:
MESSRS. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.

MEDICAL REFEREE IN BOMBAY:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., MAZAGON.

AUDITOR OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH:
THOMAS LIDBETTER, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

WHOLE WORLD POLICIES:

UNCONDITIONAL AND INDISPUTABLE.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD, AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES (BEING 40 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS PAID), FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES ISSUED ON EACH PAYMENT OF PREMIUM BEING MADE.

80 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER, IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS, AND LODGED WITH OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO MEET CLAIMS.

The following comparative statement will show, *if anything can show*, the estimation in which the "Positive" is held by the public, and at the same time the progress the Company has made in the short space of two years. The annual premium income by the end of the year is expected to reach 40,000.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS *of the* "POSITIVE."

During the last financial year, as compared with that effected by some other Companies.

Names of Office.	How long established.	Number of Policies.	Amount assured.	New Premiums.
			£	£
Mutual	46 Years	249	150,140	4,639
Queen	17 "	504	177,989	5,787
Universal	40 "	269	190,027	7,916
Provident Clerks	34 "	261	200,900	6,088
Metropolitan	29 "	225	202,750	6,969
Sovereign	29 "	378	213,190	7,073
Alliance	50 "	311	245,675	7,831
Commercial Union	12 "	401	279,925	9,314
London and Lancashire	12 "	654	307,700	8,859
Northern	38 "	484	316,953	10,129
Law Life	51 "	952	346,793	12,255
Scottish Equitable	43 "	547	366,479	11,329
Positive	2 "	931	502,125	24,015

Considering the Security given to Policy-holders together with the great advantages offered to the assured ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE POSITIVE ALONE, no one taking out a Positive Policy need harbour the remotest doubt of their money being safely invested.

Some of the advantages of assuring in the Positive are as under:—

1st.—All Policies are absolutely indisputable, and no restriction on foreign residence or travel is imposed.

2nd.—To meet all claims under Policies, specific Trust Funds are created, by the accumulation in India, in the name of the Official Trustee, of all net premiums paid on the Assurance; besides which, 20 per cent. of the paid-up capital of the Company is similarly invested in Consols in England in the names of the Central Trustees. The Trusts Deeds are open to inspection by intending Assurers at any Office of the Company.

3rd.—Investments must be made, in Government Securities, of such accumulated funds as which can be paid for no purpose except payment of Policies.

4th.—Premiums are at Whole World Rates, and are payable for a limited term only, instead of continuing a burthen throughout life.

5th.—Positive Notes, or paid-up Policies in the form of Promissory Notes payable to bearer, or, if preferred, to the executor or administrator of the Assured, are issued for a proportionate part of the amount insured upon each payment of premium being made, that is to say, if the Assured chooses to pay up by 30 annual payments, 30 Positive Promissory Notes will be a thirtieth part of the amount insured.

6th.—Such Positive Notes cannot lapse, although no further premiums be paid; and are virtually paid-up Policies.

7th.—A minimum surrender value of 40 per cent. of premium paid is fixed at the time of effecting the Insurance; with an option to the Insured of borrowing such 40 per cent. from the Company on any future day.

WHOLE WORLD RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 PAYABLE BY 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARLY PREMIUMS.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-Fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.	10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.	15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	
20	91 1 4	49 14 8	36 6 0	20
25	98 8 0	54 0 8	39 8 0	25
30	108 12 8	58 12 0	43 1 4	30
35	116 2 8	64 2 0	47 2 8	35
40	125 10 0	70 4 0	51 15 4	40
45	138 5 4	77 4 0	57 9 4	45
50	151 6 8	85 5 4	64 7 4	50
55	166 4 8	93 7 4	73 11 4	55
60	184 6 8	108 15 4	88 10 8	60

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.	25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.	30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	
20	29 12 8	25 15 4	23 8 8	20
25	32 6 8	28 5 4	25 12 0	25
30	35 7 4	31 2 0	27 6 0	30
35	39 0 8	34 6 8	31 10 0	35
40	43 4 0	38 7 4	35 11 4	40
45	48 6 8	43 10 0	41 0 8	45
50	55 2 0	50 8 0	48 5 4	50
55	61 8 0	60 6 0	58 12 8	55
60	78 0 8	74 12 8	73 13 4	60

Payment may be made half-yearly or quarterly, for particulars see Prospectus Tables B. and C., pages 24 to 27.

The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 A.M., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 P.M.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .....Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... "	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... "	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... "	2,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..... "	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL "	3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... "	4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... "	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... "	3,000,000
THE NEUCE & ELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... "	2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

LAMPS LAMPS

FOR
KEROSINE, PETROLEUM AND PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,
BIRMINGHAM,

Table, Street, and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions. Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety.
Lamps fitted with American or any other description of Burner.
Patents of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimneys is avoided, and the light given much greater than that of any other burner same size wick. Photographs and Books containing over 500 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English house or covered by drafts 60 d/s.

HOTELS.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class, and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran.

TERMS—MODERATE.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position, and is therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

TIFFINS. TIFFINS. TIFFINS.
FOR ONE RUPEE.
ALWAYS READY AT THE
APOLLO REFRESHMENT ROOMS,
APOLLO BUNDER.
THE COOLEST RESORT IN BOMBAY.
THOS. RANDALL, Lessee.
18th December 1874.

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.,

F. GIESLER & Co.'s
SPARKLING MOSELLE,
CASH PRICE .....Rs. 36 per doz. quarts.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

GUINNESS'S STOUT,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER & SONS,
CASH PRICE .....Rs. 6 per doz. qts.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld..

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS—Chateau de Fraule	...Rs. 14 per doz. qts.	
Vray Canon	... " 18 "	"
Chateau Leoville	... " 22 "	"
Chateau Ladite	... " 26 "	"
STILL HOCKS—Laubenheimer ...	... " 15 "	"
Liebfraumilch ...	... " 20 "	"
Steinwein ...	... " 20 "	"
Marcobrunner ...	... " 25 "	"
CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per 1 doz. qts.		
Ditto	" 26 per case of 2 doz. pts.	
BEER—Star of India's Pale Ale	" 5 per doz. qts.	
Ditto	" 3 " pts.	

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, 1st December 1874.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane:—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at		
Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and Rs. 25 per doz.		
R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal...	" 20	"
Do. Vino de Pasto	" 20	"
J. Sandbach & Son's ...Rs. 17 &	" 21	"
Carbonell & Co.'s Black Seal...	" 24	"
M. P. Guimaraens & Son's superior old Pale Dry	" 26	"
POT CARBONELL	" 24	"
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere and fils.....	Pts. " 23	"
Do.	Quotes " 30	"
Do.	Magnums. " 38	"
Arthur H. Browning's...Qts.	" 30	"
J. Sandbach and Son's ...	" 20	"
Do. do.	.....Pts. " 11	"
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co.'s St. Stephe.	" 19	"
Do.	Margaux " 17	"

ALSO, MESSRS. PLASKET & Co.'s WINES, formerly consigned to Messrs. ATTORBUS & Co.:—

SHERRY, ...Rs. 25 per dozen.	
Ditto ..... " 15 "	"

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 21st August 1874.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.—1 OPEN CARRIAGE, C. SPRINGS, just out from Lawrie and Marner. Rs. 1,000. 1 nearly new BROUGHAM, Rs. 700. To be seen at DR. BUTLER'S, Marine Lines.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER for WELL SINKING, or for CLEANING OUT OLD WELLS, for particulars apply to

A. H. BULL,
Sahebgunge, via Lickree Gully.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Rose & Co., has a large STOCK of HARRISON BROS.' PLATED WARES of all description, Rich Dinner and Dessert Services, Cut and Str.w stem Glassware and Decanters to match, Salt Cellars with Plated Tiny Spoons, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, Water Filters, Single, Double, and Treble Branch Argand Lamps, Portico and Corridor Lamps, Tucker's Reading Lamps with Punkah; also a few samples of Hink and Sons' Patent Dup ex Hanging Hurricane Lamps, Harris's Patent Powder. Articles hired for a day or month. Price moderate.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REP